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tional Education conducts a few schools with complementary classes, two normal schools (one for men and one for women), a School of Arts and Crafts including a course in agriculture, and a conservatory of music.

The Lebanese public educational system, therefore, is by itself incomplete. Only by relating it to the systems of private and foreign schools—which roughly fall into two types, the French and the American-British—does it become a complete, though diversified, system. The description of education in Lebanon will have to follow a somewhat different pattern than the one used for the other school systems. A description of the organization, administration, and finance of public education will be followed by a description of the public primary and special schools and the public examinations. Next, there will be a description of the French, American, and British schools, which set the pattern for most if not all private schools, and the account will end with a consideration of the various types of private schools.

The Administration of Public Education

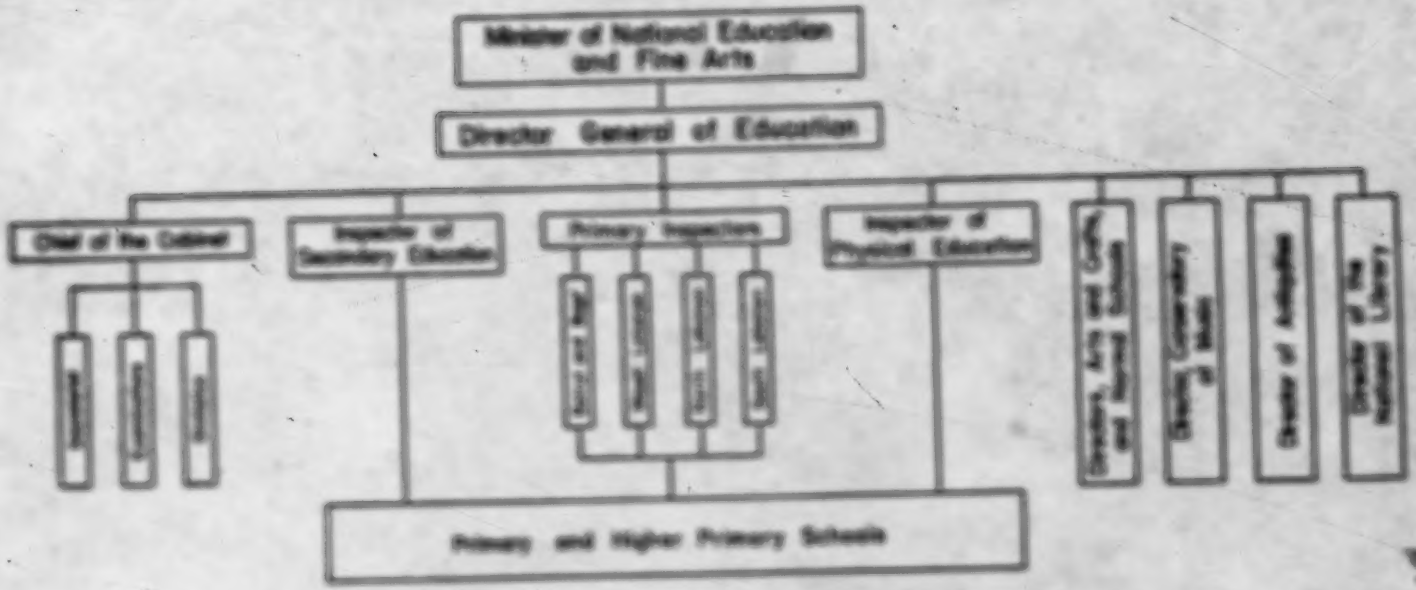
The administration of public education in Lebanon is centralized and is entrusted to the Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts. This is sketched in Chart XIII. The head of the Ministry is a member of the Council of Ministers and is responsible to the Lebanese Parliament. For the last few years the Minister of National Education has also occupied another ministerial chair, usually that of foreign affairs. He has, therefore, been able to give only part of his time to the Ministry of National Education.

Under the Minister is the Director General of Education, who is the permanent executive. At the time of the visit of the Commission of the American Council on Education, the Director General was also occupying an administrative position in the executive department of the Republic, and was giving only part of his time to his functions at the Ministry of Education.

The burden of the work of the Ministry of National Education, therefore, fell on the shoulders of the Chief of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Education who seemed in effect to be doing the main work of the Director General. During several visits by the Commission to the office of the Minister in an effort to secure material for the present study, it found him in the process of supervising the preparation, administration, and correction of the public examinations, and working on the new decree concerning private schools and the passage of the decrees embodying the new

Chart XIII

LEBANON: ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION AND FINE ARTS, 1946


Minister of National Education and Fine Arts
Director General of Education
Chief of the Cabinet
Inspector of Secondary Education
Primary Inspectors
Inspector of Physical Education
Primary and Higher Primary Schools

44:Matthews and Akrawi E, C-3 (1945-1949)1949 MI Middle East
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programs of study. His office was usually full of inspectors, heads of schools and other establishments of the Ministry, and of teachers and others who were trying to transact business with him in his official capacity.

The Chief of the Cabinet's office consists of three sections: (1) the Secretariat, which includes clerks and typists, one of whom acts as an accountant, while another has charge of the files and archives of the Ministry; (2) the Examinations Section, with two clerks, one of whom has charge of the stores; (3) the Statistical Section, with two clerks in charge.

Such is the constitution of the purely administrative side of the comparatively small central office of the Ministry in Beirut. The regional administration is in the hands of the four primary inspectors who have charge of the four regions into which Lebanon is divided for purposes of educational administration. These are: North Lebanon with Tripoli as a center; Mount Lebanon, which is the central portion of Lebanon facing the sea, with Ba'abdah, the old capital, as a center; Beirut and Bekaa', which includes those sections of the country lying on the east side of the mountain range, with a center at Ma'allaqah Zahlah; and South Lebanon, which includes the southern provinces on both sides of the range, with a center in Sidon. Each region is headed by a chief, who, in addition to his duty of inspecting public and private schools, is in charge of all the administrative work. These regional offices are small, with the result that the administrative work of the inspector tends to reduce his inspectorial or supervisory work to a minimum.

Two other inspectors have their headquarters in the Ministry of National Education—the Inspector of Secondary Education and the Inspector of Physical Education. Since there are only a few incomplete public secondary schools, which in reality are upper primary schools (*écoles primaires supérieures*), the work of the Inspector of Secondary Education is primarily the inspection of private and foreign secondary schools. As in the days of the French mandate, when the foreign schools enjoyed a privileged position and were inspected by officials from the High Commissioner's Department of Education, the duties of an Inspector of Secondary Education have not been heavy. However, with the adoption of the new decree concerning private and foreign schools emphasizing the right of supervision by the Ministry of Education, the duties of the Inspector of Secondary Education are likely to grow. As his title implies, the duties of the Inspector of Physical Education are to supervise and encourage physical education and games, scout activities, and various forms of sport inside and outside the schools.

44 Matthews and Akrawi 8, C-3 (1945–1948) 1949 ME Middle East
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Four schools, situated in Beirut, are directly connected with the Ministry. These are the School of Arts and Crafts which includes a section on agriculture, the Normal School for Men, the Normal School for Women, and the National Conservatory of Music. The Directorate of Antiquities and the Directorate of the National Library complete the list of the institutions directly connected with the Ministry of National Education.

Educational Finance

The support of public education comes almost entirely from the central budget of the government. Table 71 shows the growth of the educational budget in selected years of the last quarter of a century. This budget, which includes that of the Directorate of Antiquities, has ranged between 5.6 to 8.4 percent of the total budget of the state. The influence of wartime inflation can be seen from the almost sevenfold jump in the educational budget between 1941 and 1945, while in the corresponding period the number of schools increased from 287 to 308 and the enrollment from 21,056 to 30,113.

It was not possible to obtain the salary scale for public-school teachers. A scale set down by a government decree to serve for private and foreign schools fixes salaries at figures probably not very different from those paid in the public schools. The system of classifying teachers as instructors, assistant instructors, and teachers is almost identical with the public-school system. Instructors must be holders of university degrees, assistant instructors must have the *baccalauréat* or the Lebanese teaching certificate, and teachers must hold the Lebanese *brevet* or its equivalent. Monthly salaries for instructors range from £L75 to £L335 ($34 to $161), for assistant instructors from £L45 to £L85 ($20 to $39), and for teachers from £L35 to £L55 ($16 to $25). Salaries are paid for twelve months.

During World War II, cost-of-living allowances were added for government officials and teachers. These ranged from 250 percent for salaries that were £L40 a month or less, to 45 percent for the highest salaries paid by the state. In addition, married teachers received £L14 each for the wife and first child, and £L10 for each additional child up to five children.

A pension plan for government officials allows half the average salary for the last three years after thirty years of service. A person who has been in government service for thirty years and who has attained the age of fifty-five may ask to be retired or may be sent to retirement by the government after due investigation by a committee. Sixty-five is the latest age for retirement, though under special circumstances a person may be allowed to serve on a yearly basis up to the age of seventy.

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II. Lebanon

(Visited 1 - 15 December 1958)

1. The total area of Le ..non is about 4,500 square miles, the population being estimated in 1960 at one and a quarter million, of whom a high proportion live in the principal towns. For many years there has been considerable migration to foreign countries, and it is said that as many Lebanese live abroad as are to be found in their native land. 131 162 167

2. Lebanon is mainly a fruit-growing agricultural country, but pipelines from Middle East oil fields are being laid across the country to connect with newly constructed installations and harbours on the coast. In due course this development may influence the economy of the country. 241 345

3. Great hopes of agricultural expansion - to be accompanied, it is claimed, by schemes of rural community development - are based upon the Litani Dam and irrigation project. At the time of our visit this project was under discussion between the Government and the United States Technical Cooperation Administration (Point IV), but matters had not advanced sufficiently to justify our attempting to follow in detail the intentions with regard to community welfare centres. 241 [illegible] 185

4. The agency of the Lebanese Government responsible for social Welfare has only recently (1951) been raised to the status of Ministry. Until ver recently, there had been a change of government and the new Minister of Social ... were also held two other portfolios. The Director-General of the Department ... had not been continuously in office over the past years. No reply had been received by the relevant Department to the Secretary-General's request (at the end of 1951) for information on community welfare centres. Background information was difficult to obtain. A decree which would have permitted the provision of multi-purpose community centres and enabled government support to be given to such or by way of services, had been promulgated in 1951 (Appendix I). The decree had not, however, been put into operation. The initiative in instituting or developing such multi-purpose activities as we had the opportunity of seeing at Chhoura, Anjar and Jibmalil had come mainly from voluntary agencies. [illegible] 185

5. We visited the Chhoura Intermediate Centre and Anjar project on the 4th and 10th of December. The purpose of the original centre was to provide for Armenian refugees from World War I and in the earlier stages both the Near East Foundation and the Armenian Homenetmen Homenetmen Corporation shared responsibilities for financing and management of settlements in this area. More recently, the Near East Foundation decided to concentrate on activities in Syria and Greece and brought the work at Chhoura to a close. Mr. Peridekis of the Near East Foundation, who had had a long experience between the wars in community organization in Bulgaria before coming to Chhoura, then transferred to the Homenetmen Corporation. With his wife, he now supervises the various activities in a group of villages situated to the South Valley between Beirut and Damascus. These activities include control of malaria, recreational programmes, organization of marketing, provision of workshops and plants, poultry breeding, milk co-operatives and educational projects. 961 185

6. At the time of our visit an international lecturer in co-operative organization (Point IV) was in progress. The co-operative milk marketing scheme appeared to be successful and to make a useful contribution to the milk supply of Beirut. The housing provided for the settlers and the general appearance of the village at Anjar were satisfactory. Most of the male village of Anjar-Anjar were Kurdish and the language used was Armenian. In a former Armenian school known there was a primitive embroidery and rug [illegible]

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ANNEXE 1

Lebanese Republic

Decree No. 649
For the Establishment of Social
Centres in Rural Areas

The President of the Lebanese Republic, etc. etc.
On the motion of the Minister of Social Affairs

Decrees the following:

Article 1. Rural Social Centres to be established as determined by the Minister of Social Affairs - their function will be to carry out all the social services in the rural areas.

Article 2. The social centre shall consist of: a hall to be used for meetings and lectures, rural library, office for the social worker, clinic for vaccination and treatment of out-patients, with laboratory, dispensary, maternity and child care, an institute for delinquent children, literacy classes; workshops for rural industries; public baths and laundry, rural club and public playground; stable for bulls, a demonstration field of three dunams, for ploughing and demonstrating new methods of agriculture.

Article 3. All expenses of a rural social centre will be paid out of the funds allotted for this purpose in the budget of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Article 4. The Ministry of Social Affairs, in accordance with the customary regulations, shall have the right to acquire the land or property on which the rural centre is built.

Article 5. The Ministry for Municipal Improvements shall design and undertake the work needed for the construction of these centres, on behalf of the Ministry of Social Affairs, in accordance with the prescribed regulations.

Article 6. The Ministries of Social Affairs, Agriculture, Economics, Health and Public Works shall contribute to the furnishing and equipment of the rural social centres the articles which each Department is concerned to provide. To facilitate the establishment of social centres, existing equipment may be transferred to a rural centre which will be a prototype.

Article 7. The social centre shall be administered by an official of the Ministry of Social Affairs. Each Ministry shall have on the centre a separate section through which it provides its particular services. The Council of Ministers will decide the programme of work for the social centre, the number of officials, the requirements and qualifications of candidates for the posts.

Article 8. A unified budget for the social centre shall be drawn up and approved by the Council of Ministers. It shall classify the expenditure and apportion it between the different Ministries, according to the functions undertaken by each.

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Article 9. If any Agricultural District desires to establish a local social centre, it can make a formal request for such a centre after depositing one-third of the cost of construction and providing a site for the building. The Council of Ministers may decide to grant the request in accordance with legislation to be prescribed for this purpose.

Work shall not start until the necessary financial provision has been approved for the centre in the budget of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Article 10. This Decree is to be published and promulgated when the need arises.

[illegible] President Bechara Khalil El Khoury

Issued for the President of the Republic

The Minister [illegible] Abdallah El Yafi

Minister of Social Affairs: Fuad Abaad

Minister of Interior: Abdallah El Yafi

Minister of Agriculture: Yousef El Sawda

Minister of National Economics: Fuad Abaad

Minister of Finance: Philip Taklia

Minister of Health and Public Aid: Nadim El Jamal

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651 652 system of private schools. The amount spent on defence declined, but the share fell from 22.7 per cent of total expenditure in 1947 to 17.0 in 1954. Similarly, although expenditure on public works increased, their share declined from 13.8 to 13.4 per cent.

Development projects

During the period 1947 to 1954, inclusive, government expenditure on development totalled £L 308 million. Of this £L 177 million was spent through the ordinary budget and £L 131 million through the Development Works Fund, a reserve constituted from the budget surpluses of the war and post-war years.

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Until the creation of the Board of Economic Planning and Development, in February 1953, all development projects were planned and executed by the government departments concerned, principally the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Agriculture. The Board, which consists of five ex-officio and seven appointed members, is charged with examining the country's economic resources and possibilities, establishing a general development plan and suggesting procedures for financing it. Execution is, however, entrusted to the departments concerned. 1/

[312] 652 Irrigation and power

Expenditure on irrigation and drainage from both the ordinary budget and the development fund totalled about £L 31 million in the period 1947 to 1954. This expenditure has resulted in the irrigation of 27,000 hectares, an increase of 13% per cent over the previously irrigated area; an additional 800 hectares has been irrigated by a private concessionaire. The projects carried out have been on a small scale.

The principal irrigation projects being carried out or under consideration are the following: Qualoun, Akkar, Tamaniah, Litaniani and Litani projects, which cover between them an additional 45,000 hectares of land. The [illegible] projects are the Tamaniah, Qualoun, Nahr Ibrahim and Litani projects. The Litani project, on the Litani River, was begun in 1953 and at present comprises 1,800 hectares; it is to be extended to another 2,500 hectares. In 1954, [illegible] were estimated at £L 11 million, of which £L 2.3 million had been spent by the end of 1954. Completion is scheduled for 1957.

1/ Rule 1, Decree, The Organic Statute of Lebanon. This represents £L 2 per cent of total expenditure during this period; the figures for 1953 to 1954 are budget estimates.

2/ On 9 November 1954, a Ministry of Economic Planning was established. It incorporates the Development Board, the Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau of Public, the Bureau of Trade and Control of All Companies and Associations and the Bureau of Mines. To these are added a secretariat and two newly created bureaux dealing with co-ordination and expenditure (Economic Commerce Weekly, 7 February 1955).

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six hydroelectric stations, with an aggregate capacity of 171,000 kilowatts. 1/ The scheme calls for construction of three major dams, five others, 210 kilometres of irrigation canals, 41 kilometres of tunnels and 12 kilometres of high tension transmission lines. The cost of the dams is estimated at £L 80 million, that of the power plants at £L 105 million and that of the transmission system at £L 28 million; total costs, including irrigation, are put at £L 342 million. Construction is planned over a period of twenty-five years. Annual operation, maintenance and equipment charges are estimated at about £L 20 million. Benefits are calculated at about £L 12 million increase in the annual gross value of crops and a net average annual return of £L 19 million from the sale of power.

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Six important measures have been taken to get this project under way. A draft law has been presented to Parliament, providing for formation of a national electricity and water corporation, with a capital of one million shares of £L 100 each. Fifty-five per cent of the capital will be held by the Government, and 20 to 30 per cent will be reserved for Lebanese citizens. An individual may own more than 100 shares. The corporation would plan and execute all future irrigation work and power development in Lebanon, present concessionaires having the option of continuing until the end of their term of concession or of exchanging their concessions for shares in the corporation. The corporation's concession is for sixty-nine years.

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In July 1954, a National Litani Office was created, as an autonomous government agency charged with implementing the Litani project. In September, tenders were invited from engineering firms to act as consulting and supervising agent for the Office. There are indications that the Office is unlikely to implement the first phase of the project, which calls for a dam [illegible] at Qaroun, a diversion tunnel to the Nuari River, and a dam on the Nuari, two hydroelectric stations, with an aggregate capacity of 37,000 kilowatts, and the irrigation of 5,700 hectares above Qaroun. The cost of this phase is estimated at £L 177 million. 2/ The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has sent a team of experts to evaluate the project, and it is hoped that a loan will be forthcoming.

[illegible]

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Transport projects have absorbed the greater part of government expenditure on development in the post-war period. Between 1945 and 1954, inclusive, expenditure through the ordinary budget on "roads, ports, buildings and other works" amounted to £L 113 million, out of a total of £L 173 million. In the years 1949 to 1953, inclusive, expenditure from the Development Funds

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1/ The output of these stations is estimated to range from a maximum of about 700 million kilowatt-hours to a minimum of about 480 million. In an average year, output is estimated at 620 million. The hydroelectric plants are to be supplemented by thermal stations with a capacity of [illegible],000 kilowatts. The cost and output of these stations are not included in the figures given above.

2/ [illegible], 26 July 1954, 1 September 1954, and 25 October 1954.